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James Gordon Bennett in 1825. It remained by the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE REMAID became the property of French A.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1922.

A Hopelessly Bad Tariff.

Senator LERROOT is right to feel eply concerned as to what may befall his party, and what may befall the American voters in its present form. He and other Republican Senators of clear vision and with an intelligent sense of popular opinion do not exaggerate the political danger in this teriff crisis. Already it threatens Republican control of Congress. In the broadcasting of its consequences it might destroy the Republican party.

But Senator Langoor cherishes a vain hope when he imagines that thing. It is that GROVER WHALEN while a little less debate and tinkering would leave the present tariff in the science of bridge building or measure damned, a little more might work out its salvation. A limit of ten minutes to every paragraph needing attention, as he said, would not be enough to remedy grave faults. This is true, but much more than

Ten hours on a paragraph would not be enough to correct many of net by the Polish Parliament have them. Some it might not be possible to redeem in ten days. So the arrangement which has been made to satisfy Senator Lensoor's objection and yet get the bill to an early vote tionably been making progress so far cannot possibly take much bad out as physical conditions are concerned to our thanks for their kindly modof or put much good into such an and is advancing through the efforts impossible tariff.

This is so not merely as to the wool schedule. Framed and pressed by sheep growing, wool raising Senators whose own private pockets are heavily involved in that tariff, the wool schedule has singularly startled and aroused the country. Only the thickest sense of delicacy and the

most brazen disregard of propriety could fail to realize the force of the public storm which has broken over ing Senators. The man that would not hear such a storm would not hear the roar of cannon at his bed-

room window.

But although the American people with their innate sense of the fitness of things are inexpressibly shocked at the manner of the making of the wool tariff by sheep raising, wool growing Senators, there are various other tariff schedules no less unsound, no less extortionate, no less

Indefensible The American voters are no more going to take kindly to paying a tariff tax of upward of two hundreds and his convincing account of the of millions of dollars a year on sugar, improving financial condition of the which everybody must est, than they are going to stand patiently paying an extra tariff tax of two hundred llions of dollars a year on wool, which goes into everybody's clothes. They are no more going to like in- England that Poland was determined creasing the nation's annual shoe to live at peace with her neighbill by a hundred millions of dollars bors. The President and his Cabinet a year, when everybody must wear naturally clashed on the proposal of es, than they are going to like increased expenditure for the army. the heavily increased sugar and As a result he called for the Minis-

lute necessaries of life.

bourly stretches? Senator LENBOOT could not do it. Senator SMOOT ould not. Nobody could.

Taken by and through, the Fordney- the appointment of Dr. Nowak, and McCumber tariff, in fact, is so hope- the President has taken no further stage coach line running northward

NEW YORK HERALD should look to it, as a mere measure both the President and the Ministry. of political safety for their party. His policy is one of a mutual underthat the American voters do not standing with Germany and Moscow get the Fordney-McCumber measure which will insure to his country until it has been made as nearly peace with her neighbors. This right as it is humanly possible to make it, no matter how long that policy for Poland to pursue. Whether takes.

Let the tariff wait until after the November elections.

Mr. Whalen Crosses a River. No public improvement proposed n New York city in recent years has been launched under conditions more perplexing than those that

have marked the preliminary maneu-

verings concerning the erection of

new bridge over the East River. - First all motor traffic was diverted from Brooklyn Bridge. Then the public was told that one of the main cables of the bridge had slipped in way engineers had not foreseen that in general the bridge was a poor old cripple and traffic using it must be restricted in a way which would render imperative the immediate construction of a new bridge to cost \$50,000,000.

Engineers and the wholesome common sense of the public quickly put an end to such nonsensical talk. transportation began to ask why, if new channels for traffic between Manhattan and Long Island were needed, an \$18,000,000 tube would not in his comments. serve at least as well as a \$50,000,000 bridge.

To this Commissioner WHALEN promptly replied that the problem of ventilating funnels used by motor vehicles had not been solved. Unpointed out that on March 7, 1922. a score of men and the wounding and Mr. WHALEN in his official capacity torturing of many more solely besigned a report to Governor MILLER cause they were exercising their declaring that experiments "have proven to a scientific certainty, first, the country, if the misconceived, mis- that tunnels can be adequately venshapen and altogether monstrous tilated and, second, that the opera-Fordney-McCumber tariff is sent to tion of the ventilating equipment will not be unduly expensive."-

This report also recorded the fact that "after years of experience en- them that the savagery was in congineers appear to be disposed to favor the use of tunnels as a means of crossing rivers and other natural barriers.'

This brief resume of one of the most amazing incidents in the recent history of New York city gives conclusive evidence of at least one is not a man particularly qualified the art of tunnel construction.

Dr. Nowak, New Polish Premier

The selection of Dr. JULIAN NOWAR and the confirmation of his nomina tion and the acceptance of his Cabiapparently brought to an end the singularly unpleasant political situation with which Poland has recently been struggling. Poland has unques of her people toward a solution of her most pressing economic prob lems. The recent troubles have been largely due to internal politics and

were in a measure precipitated by the President himself. Marshal Pilsupski is a soldier first

and a statesman afterward; some of New Orleans, Gronge C. EARL, the his critics say that in his own romantic way he is "incorrigibly mili- cate public services which fall under When he learned the de- the board's jurisdiction, wrote: tarist." tails of the treaty between the Gerthe wool schedule created and put mans and the Moscow Soviet signed at Rapallo he saw in it a peril to through by sheep growing, wool rais- Poland. He demanded two thingsfurther expenditure on the army and a Government that would be both more vigorous and more popular than the then existing Ministry of M.

PONIKOSKL Its unpopularity was perhaps the worst feature of this Ministry. It was not in strong favor with the masses in either the towns or the country and it was recognized by the army as an opponent of military development. The Foreign Minister, M. SKIRMUNT, was, however, generally regarded as one of Poland's ablest men. His visit to London in April country, especially his statement that 80 per cent, of national expenditure was covered by the budget and that only 20 per cent. of this was devoted to military purposes, indicated to

try's resignation. The same thing is true of gloves, which everybody wears; it is true of household utensils; it is true of dozens of articles of daily consumption that are little short of being absorbate are little short are little short of being absorbate are little short are little short are little short are little short are little Prisupski. He will be remembered Who could get all the evil and dan- as the military head of the Polish 1920. All hands must repair the damger out of such tariff schedules in forces in Silesia during the plebitwenty minute stretches instead of scite period. Rather than ratify the that in New Orleans, as in other towns ten minute stretches, or, for the Parliament's choice of a Premier and villages, labor was not utterly matter of that, in daily instead of Pilsunski offered his resignation as President. The Parliament withdrew its nomination of KOPANTY early this month, when it confirmed

easly bad a tariff that it could not action regarding his resignation. | from Fort Riley through the valley made a good tariff in months of Dr. Nowak personally is exactly of the Republican River this stream deling, reframing and recon- the opposite of KOFANTY, and he was took its name from the Republican ting by the most expert and not in sympathy with the violent party and thus had the distinction of iff makers in Congress. It and harsh policy pursued by the being the only good sized river in ld not be made even a fair tariff author of the Silesian uprisings. this country named after a political in weeks of driving hard the work Dr. Nowak was rector of the Cracow party. A Missouri politician gave Have you forgot that schooners now, repairs and improvements day University, Poland's oldest educa- the stage driver's version a sometional institution. He is an expert what wider circulation when he de-If the Senate majority leaders upon economic and governmental clared that Kansas was so flercely never gave a particle of heed to the subjects, and without being definitely partisan that it went to politics for omic and industrial future that aligned with any political party he the names of its towns and rivers.

would seem to be the best possible or not Dr. Nowak's course will be acceptable to the country is to be determined by the general election safely said that so far as Dr. Nowar is concerned Poland will enter upon no militaristic adventures.

that Americans are provincial, that they are "delighted to greet a lord and enraptured to meet a duke," and so on through a number of other things Sir CHARLES, on his return from a recent visit to this country. was quoted as saying to a London interviewer? Does it really matter whether he said all this and a lot more? He seems to think it does. At all events, he is out in a sweeping denial that he said them either in London or anywhere else.

But why should he bother to enter a denial? Few persons here ever And a city which has learned the knew he had been quoted as saying utility of tunnels for under water them. Not one person in a million here cares whether he said them or not. In fact, many here would think that he was very amiably restrained

There are other things he might have said that would have cut to the quick because they would have been shamefully true. Suppose, for instance, he had said that one of our greatest States had been the scen of the cold blooded butchery of nearly right as American citizens under the shield of American law to work for a living for such wages and under such conditions as were to them satisfactory. And suppose he had related the fact that the officers of the law, with plain evidence before templation, had not lifted a finger to prevent it and had not even raised their voices in protest against it. And suppose he had added that for weeks after this slaughter was perpetrated, and perpetrated under conditions of barbaric cruelty, neither the State nor the county where the infamy occurred had made an effort worthy of the name to bring those

guilty of it to justice. Here, of a verity, are things which Sir CHARLES might have said—things that make decent Americans hang their heads in shame. What is charging us with being silly, title bedazyled snobs compared with such an accusation as-this? As long as those guilty of that Herrin horror remain unpunished and as long as a great outrage then those of our critics who say only such things as Sir CHARLES denies he said are entitled eration toward us.

Getting Back to Work.

In his record of work done in the ast six months of 1921, incorporated in the forty-fourth annual report of the Sewerage and Water Board of general superintendent of the intri-

'The total expenditures from the construction funds for 1921 were

\$1,706,000. . . . tures in dollars, due to higher prices for all material, freight and labor, do not represent nearly so much of actual accomplishment as the same amounts expended prior to 1915

would have achieved. "During 1921, however, prices have gradually declined and the efficiency of labor has very materially increase as it has come to realize the value of a job which it has compared with the possibility of no job at all if it does not give reasonable service on the job

In these sentences Mr. EARL sketched clearly the recovery of labor from war inflation delusions as that restoration to normal was observable all over the country.

But it should be borne in mind that labor was not alone in succumbing to the delusions of war days and postwar days. A good many manufacturers, a good many commission men, a good many merchants, a good many professional men and a good many bankers went off on an economic spree, to wake up with headaches in

performances indulged in in 1919 and age done, and Mr. Earl's report shows oblivious to the signs of the times.

The Republican River.

According to an old driver of a is at clake in this tariff of theirs they has acted in the past as adviser to Kansas authorities, however, say

that the story is wrong, and they are emphasizing this fact just at present in calling attention to a section of the State of deep interest from the historical viewpoint. This is the land and the seat of Government of the Republican Pawness, who established on the Kansas and Nebraska prairies long before the Europeans came to North America a government upon republican principles.

General ZEBULON PIKE found them in 1806 when he was exploring the region west of the Missouri for the United States Government and also An Unnecessary Denial.

Is it really important whether Sir had some difficulty in convincing the first themselves confronted with the alternative of either going back as new men that Americans are provincial that they were flying over their capital the Spanish flag. He themselves confronted with the alternative of either going back as new men or stayles out altogether. the country, but when he proved this to them they lowered the Spanish colors and ran up the American flag. This was the first time, it is said. that the United States flag was raised in what is now the State of Kansas.

The principal river which flowed through their land was called the Republican. Upon the formation of counties on the northern border Re public, in honor of this ancient Indian republic, and gave the same name to the site of its old capital. The owner of this site not long ago presented it to the State to be made into a park. It is one of the most picturesque spots in northern Kanarthworks of the former Indian inhabitants. A granite pillar was erected upon the highest point and the park was impressively dedicated with a representation of State and Federal authorities.

This memorial to the early republic upon Kansas soft would seem to he pretty good evidence as to the origin of the much discussed names of the county and town of Republic and of the Republican River.

Good Polo Mounts Costly.

The price of \$4,000 paid for a polo mount gives an insight into the cost of playing what has been called the millionaire's game. It takes four mounts on the average to carry a give pedestrians as much o player through such contests as the international tournament this year will develop.

While \$4,000 was the ton figure at recent sale of polo mounts on Long Island it is not by any means a record. English periodicals show sales at \$7,500, and private sales may have been made at higher prices. The price depends on the quality of the animal and how badly the player wants the pony. A good mount, one with the sort of sixth sense that makes it almost a perfect machine, is al-

Speed, of course, is an essential quality, and it was in search of peed that the blood of the thoroughbred was mingled with the colder strains. The game, as played for many years, precluded the use of any mounts but ponies in the true sense being of unknown lineage. Pony mares mated with small thoroughbred sires developed a type which was a great improvement on the original stock. Horses like Booger Red, owned by AIMAN PINKERTON. and Fume, a product of August BELMONT'S Nursery Stud. played a part in developing polo mounts in small clean bred stallions in Texas. Oklahoma, Colorado and California also were of assistance. Importstions of English polo pony sires like Christopher Columbus, which was brought out a few years ago by a Long Island syndicate, have helped A Four-Year-Old Gourmet of the A New York Ordinance Then Forbade improve the type

With the use of larger mounts the racecourse was invaded in search of small thoroughbreds. Undersized two and three year olds of the proper in Pennsylvania as to food value and ago," as recalled by your Boston corconformation, which were once a drug on the market, now have greater value than some of their largester. and three year olds of the proper value than some of their larger fellows, and the bulk of the polo mounts

to-day are clean bred. All of which is a fine thing for the of the thoroughbred is enlarged. Perchange hands at \$10,000.

Disrespectful little English boys have limits agreed on, discovers and anrounces by crying "Beaver!" the
greatest number of beards. Bearded
gentlemen are greatly annoyed in their
markable for apt shrugs and gesticulapromenades and are seeking official protection. It will irk young Americans to reflect that in a sind of smooth shaven men this ingenious form of recreation would prove pretty slow.

Shamrock V.

Thomas, the rumor rends the wave And radios the atmosphere
That once again you seek to grave
A piece of plate with "Lipton" clea

That once again you hurl your gage Where lazily the billows shift, And adds you have employed a mage Who's sure to give that Cup a lift.

Tis end that nowadays the sloop Is out of date and in the ditch, And you'll appear abaft the poop Of a new kind of water witch.

Your double slicker, some avow, Will queen the course and sweep Are out of favor over here?

Well anyway, whate'er betide, Your Shamrock we shall cheer anew, And when you win 'twill be our pride To cup you blithely-if you do MAURICE MORRIS.

The Honorable Way. Railroad Executives Praised

Keeping Their Pledge. TO THE NEW YORK HERALD:

stood by them.

The striking shepmen and their lead

All Should Approve. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I feel that every citizen of the United States should express approval of the stand taken by the presidents of the railroads in regard to seniority rights and in standing by those who stood by during the strike. J. P. NEW YORK, August 5.

Four Traffic Lights.

Purple Proposed as a Signal of Safety for Pedestrians.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I believ when Oswald C. Hering wrote regarding the traffic conditions on Fifth avenue he fully understood what the flash of Russian question was at a head. each light meant. The question is, When are the pedestrians to move with safety? As it is now the lights do not street into Fifth avenue and vice versa. low, for traffic north and south; green for traffic east and west; red, for suspension of all traffic; purple, for pedes-trians to move north, south, east and west. Pedestrians not to move with ve-hicle traffic.

At present the red light is flashed for at present the red light is hashed for so short a period that many persons are not more than half way across the street when the next color is flashed, making it necessary for them to run to avoid injury. The four light system will, I believe, make it safe for all. It may delay traffic a triffe but it will at least as vehicle traffic. New York, August 5.

Washington's Feat.

An Army Athlete Tried to Match It on the Rappakanneck.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent Archie Rice, in his actollar across the Potomac, touc

I first heard the story in the Army of when camping opposite Eredericksburg on the Rappahannock near Washington's boyhood home. It was there stated that he threw the dollar across the Rappa-hannock and it was considered a great

feat in his day.

As a member of the baseball nine of the Twenty-seventh New York Volun-teers. Major-General H. W. Slocum's old Oh, it is sad to sit alone regiment, I attempted to throw a stone across the river and ignominously failed. From all accounts George Washington was physically, mentally and morally an all round athlete at an early age, excelling and leading in all manly sports, and whether on foot or horseback, all through his public life, military or civil, was recognized as an Agamemnon, king of men, the great

His father declared "George could not tell a lie,' and so, as Comrade Rice says, I believe the story on the ground ington's day than ours."

JOHN ALDEN COPPLAND. ROCHESTER, August 5.

Artichokes Eaten Raw.

Years ago I used occasionally to go up on the slope of Telegraph Hill in San Francisco, near the much malisned that retrospect from his day to the San Francisco, near the much malisned and wretched Barbary Coast, and have dinner at a little restaurant called the were introduced by the early settlers of preeders of blood stock, as the sphere Lion d'Or. The proprietor was a giant of the thoroughbred is enlarged. PerItalian. He sang as he cooked and haps the day will come when a clean whistled as he scoured and cleaned bred American polo mount will range top and pots and pans in the in-

taken to playing a game called was his cheery assistant, his little young "Beaver," in which that contestant daughter the sole waitress and his four-wins who, in the streets within the year-old boy the delight of the patrons. tions and grimaces.

One night the little boy came to my

table in his accustomed friendliness and tendering a green artichoke, motione that I eat it, that it was good. father shouted from the range front in

eat myself five, six, raw like that." And he proceeded to illustrate, paring off the rough points and gnawing at the bulb as though it were a lustions are the bulb are the bulb

and clean up a heaping plate of spa-ghetti and two large ravioli and a big goblet of claret and some Italian bread. The father assured me that it was all right, good for him, and that the ruddy little four-year-old slept well and nevel ARCHIS RICE. NEW YORK, August 5.

Boll Weevit Under Suspielon.

Bald Knob news in Scarcy (Ark.) Citizen.
Charile Ward, candidate for county assessor, who is making a close canvaes of the county, says that considerable tilk of boil yearli to heard by him. Mr. Ward recently lost his gold watch white riding along the public road.

U. S. Policy in Baltic Aims at Reds

Dr. Dennis Says Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania Won Recognition as Blow at Soviets.

recent recognition of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania by the United States marks the healthful ripening of our Referring to the Referring to th Government's whole course as pursued during the last two years in regard to the Baitic States. This assertion was inade in an interview here to-day by Dr. Alfred L. P. Dennis, Washington diplomatic expert and leader of the eventually Russia must be helped to her round table on "Greeker spilled or Sec." diplomatic expert and leader of the round table on "foreign policies of So-

He said that the policy of the State Department had been characteristically ealistic, viewing the facts in the light of our national interests. In the case be permitted by the Soviet of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania the but a slow economic penet out any attempt at politica units of the case of the case of the permitted by the Soviet but a slow economic penet out any attempt at political units of the case of the permitted by the Soviet but a slow economic penet out any attempt at political units of the case of the permitted by the Soviet but a slow economic penet out any attempt at political units of the case of the permitted by the Soviet but a slow economic penet out any attempt at political units of the case of the permitted by the Soviet but a slow economic penet out any attempt at political units of the case of the permitted by the Soviet but a slow economic penet out any attempt at political units of the case of the permitted by the Soviet but a slow economic penet out any attempt at political units of the case of the case of the penet of the case o

litical motives in recognizing these Baltic States, said Dr. Dennis, and it was to avoid the appearance of seeking

Prefer Soviet Rule.

Commenting on the conflict between British and French influence in the Baltic nations, Dr. Dennis said that the British influence was slightly stronger, particularly in Lithuania, which feared the effect of French support of Poland in the Vilna boundary dispute between Poland and Lithuania. The struggle with Poland has left Lithuania in a leas favorable condition than its sister States, but Esthonia and Latvia, better situated with regard to trade, are cooperating to ward off the pressure of Soviet propaganda exerted chiefly through their centers of Reval and Riga. All the Russian border States, declared Dr. Dennis, although themselves anti-Bolshevist, favor for the time being the continuance of the Holshevist Government in Russia, for they feal that they have less to fear from the Soviet than from a restored Russia.

Dr. Dennis expressed no apprehension at the prospect of an economic alliance between Russia and Germany, provided that it did not develop into a military or political alliance. "There can be no harm," he said, "in their setting together economically. I, for one, do not believe that another European war is imminent. Neither Rus-

Big Cut in Red Army. Dr. Dennis stated that the Russian army, which at one time was the largest

are too sectional, though both are time-less and will be sung wherever Ameri-cans inhabit through the ages. "Hall,

Before its fingers come to tap Against the window pane.

Nor any voice to answer mine; The weary room so still, Save where the poplar reaches in

And whispers at the sill. How could I know it would be se Who never thought at all Save of one thing, that, when

Now, when my pride fles in the dust. You are no longer near, And though I call across the night
You are too far to hear.

Aniganic Camsson.

Playing the Game in the Streets.

New York that it is not singular that any one of them should be forgotten. Here is an occasion when one can be

range top and pots and pans in the intarims between preparing special dishes 10, 1669, an ordinance was passed which
for each customer.

His entire establishment was one
room. But he could cook! His wife
was his cheery assistant, his little young
daughter the sole waitress and his fourdaughter the sole waitress and his fourwas introduced to Scotland. (Laws and
was introduced to Scotland. (Laws and
was introduced to Scotland. (Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 337; Incyclopedia Britannica, xii., 219).

Is the Trouble With "The Star Spangled Banner" in the Key?

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Wha

roush points and snawing at the bulb as though it were a luscious apple.

At that place also, and at several other Italian restaurants, I have seen the big, long stems of the artichoke leaves stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed and evidently much enjoyed as a stripped and evidently much enjoyed and evidently evid leaves stripped and cooked in a kind of batter and evidently much enjoyed as a delicacy when so prepared.

The little boy who ate raw artichokes just before his bedtime also ate a huge dinner. One night I saw him first eat fully half of a two pound box of French mixed candy that a patron brought him, and then go to the table at 9 c'clock and clean up a heaping plate of space.

Traced its origin back to Babylon—or traced its origin back to Babylon—or traced its origin back to Babylon—or list its origin back to Babylon —or list its origin back to Babylon —or list its orig

> tent which has the same stuff in it, namely, "John Brown's Body." That is music, simple and singable, but lacking the words to make it a national hymn.
>
> Nobody can quarrel with Julia Ward Howe's words of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." but the tune is merely that of "John Brown's Body," jazzed up enough to supply the extra notes required by the metrical superabundance of syllables. The inartistic repetition of notes to carry the added syllables deof syllables. The inartistic repetition care!"
> Then turning, asked distinsivity:
> tracts too much from the air's dignity
> Twould you destroy your pattern me
> To make the "Battle Hymn" a national
>
> Florence T. Osagun.

nay succeed."
Paul D. Cravath arrived here to-night
take charge of the round table group for these countries, said Dr. Dennis, so our Government naturally threw its weight in the scale of independence by recognising them.

The United States had no other political motives in recognizing these littles motives in recognizing these Relitions of the United States had no other political motives in recognizing these Relitions of the United States and It.

WARNS POSTAL MEN OF FALSE CHARGES

Department Tells Clerks It Does Not Violate Rules.

ployees have been cautinued by Assistant Postmaster-General Burtlett not to be unrest among the mearly half million

tion," designed, it was said, to create unrest among the nearly half sullion workers of the service.

The caution contained to a statement made public to-night was occasioned, it was said, by a dediavation of the 1.a-tional Federation of Post Office Clerks that the postal service was not properly observing the sight hour law, as it was "cheaper financially to work resular clerks overtime than to employ substitutes."

The statement addressed to "all post clerks" said the department welcomed the cooperation of postal organizations and invited constructive criticisms and suggestions, but that nothins could be more harmful to the postal system than a "service of misunderstandings founded on misinformation." Mr. Bartlett took exception to the statements made by the clerks' federation, and declared that "insample of the association."

Bureau stations, taken at \$ P. a seventy-fifth meridian time:

The prevature Ra last 24 hrs. Bart lat 24 hrs. Bartlet and invited constructive criticisms and Nilwaukes. 84 New Orleans. 88 New Orleans. 88 Philadelphia 86 Philadel

The little stars burn white;
A lost wind wanders through the
And means along the night,

The sky is black between the clouds

On such a night as this, With never any hand to touch

I was too proud to call?

Golf Here in 1669.

HOPPER STRIKER MOTT. NEWBURTPORT, Mass., August 5.

The National Anthem.

them compare with the criticized tune? In my opinion as a very amateur musi-cian there is only one other tune extant which has the same stuff in it,

anthem. "Tankee Doodle" and "Dixie"

cans inhabit through the ages. "Hall, Columbia," is not as good as any of these, and in addition is possessed of too much range for the average voice, as well as being overiong.

As to the unsingableness of "The Star Spangied Banner," I am convinced that is almost always due to the poor placing of the key, especially when sung by mixed veices. The usual arrangement puts it in G major, I think, which is too high or too low for any but the too high or too low for any but the exceptional male voice. B flat major will customarily solve that difficulty for

practically all but voices or the most limited range.

In church the same difficulty is presented in respect of nearly every hymn the ladies, but the men usually have to sing the higher parts an octave lower and the lower parts an octave higher. which may help explain why men let their wives so often attend to the family religion. My advice to those who object to the singable qualities of "The Star Spangled Banner" is: Don't accept anybody's arrangement of it; transpose anybody's arrangement of it; transpose the tune to the most agreeable key for the average voice and be surprised at the ease with which the average voice can reach that high note.

Commission Resident Buyers Associated the tune to the most agreeable key for the average voice and the surprised at the control of the contr

NEW YORK, August 5. Louis

The Department Store Expands. TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: May I add mine? A sign up Millerton way offers for sale: "Tomato plants, fresh

NEW YORK, August 5.

at Horseshoe Pitching.

Hero of Barnvard Golf. Albion Fruit Grower Sets New Mark

eggs and wall paper."

From Farm Life.
You may think you are some shoe pitcher. You should consider the record made by G. E. Snyder at Ithecs, N. Y., the other day. In three fifty point games he threw forty-six ringers and eight double ringers. These are the fig-ures furnished to us by Director Mann of the New York State College of Agri-culture at Cornell University and they nust be accurate, though they seen

Mr. Snyder is a fruit grower at Ablen and he was the Empire State's cham-pion at the national tournament in Florida last winter. He deserves to rank with Babe Ruth, Chick Evans, Jake Schaefer, Jr., and other kings of ath-letic endeavor, for horseshoe pitching is a game of highest skill. The man who can throw ringers and double ringers so felicitously should have a monument erected in his honor even while he lives.

Maryland's Great Berry Year.

From the Centerville Observer.

Perhaps more dewberries have been govered from the pasture fields and fence bain Queen Anne county during the last days than in any season in the last years. Many persons state that they knever known the crop to be so large, berries are bringing \$1 a bucket in the gate.

Ret. The blackberry, or high bush wards

Knicker-How long do they live in Ru Bocker-To a Red old age.

Longevity.

A seagull spenned the asure sky-

It saw an aeroplane go by— Quoth it: "What can this object be That somewhat doth resemble me?"

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER

For Eastern New York—Showers to day; to-morrow clearing and cooler fresh southerly winds.
For New Jersey—Fartly cloudy ex-warm, with possibly local thunderstorm to-day; to-morrow clearing and cooler moderate to fresh southerly winds.

warm, with possibly local thunderstorms to-day; to-morrow clearing and cocier; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

For Northern New England—Showers to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate temperature; fresh southerly winds.

For Southern New England—Showers and probably thunderstorms to-day; to-morrow showers, moderate temperature; fresh southerly winds.

For Western New York—Showers and thunderstorms to-day; to-morrow clearing, moderate temperature; fresh southerly winds.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Pressure remains high off the Atlantic coast, and it has risen over the northern Rocky Mountain region and the northern plains States. A disturbance of moderate intensity had its center to-night over Wisconsin, whence it will move eastward, it has already been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Mississippi Valley and the plains States. Showers are also reported from the Gulf coast.

Temperature continues above normal generally over the United States except the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, where the weather has become cooler.

tain region, where the weather has become cooler.

In the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the weather will be unsettled, with showers and thunderstorms, and clearing, with somewhat cooler weather on Tuesday. On the the south Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be partly cloudy and warmer, with widely scattered thundershowers to-morrow and Tuesday. In Teanessee, the Ohie Valley and the lower lake region, there will be showers and thunderstorms to-morrow, with somewhat lower temperature by to-morrow night and clearing and cooler weather on Tuesday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 9 P. M. pesterday seventy-fifth meridian time:

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Highest temperature, 52, at 2:15 P. M. Lowest temperature, 67, at 5 A. M. Average temperature, 74. EVENTS TO-DAY. National Retail Dry Goods Association, meeting, Grand Central Palace, 11 A. M., continuing to August 25.

Bronx baby show, Starlight Park, 2 P. M., continuing to August 10. continuing to August 10.

Improved Order of Red Men, State convention, Hotel Commodors, 2 P. M., continuing to August 12.

National Garment Retailers Association, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, style show every evening until August 12.

International Independent Medical Association, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7:30 P. M.

bane, concert, th Prof. James Dysart Magee, lecture on "The Commerce of the World as an Agency for the Promotion of Peace," New York University, University Heights, 8 P. M.

FIGHTING SIXTY-NINTH ARRIVES AT PEEKSKILL

Will Go Through Annual Two Weeks of Training. The 186th Infantry, formerly the old Fighting Sixty-ninth," arrived at the State Military Camp at Peakskill last evening for its two weeks encampment.

Col. John J. Phelan and his staff were
welcomed at camp by Gen. James
Lester, commander of the Twentyseventh Division, N. Y. N. G.; Brig.Gen. George R. Dyer of the Elightyseventh Brigade, Col. William R. Wright
and other division officers. The regiment, numbering about 1,000 officers and
men, arrived in three special trains.
Col. Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A., new
senior instructor of the regular army,
was a visitor at the camp. Col. Week
Hays and staff started home in the
morning with the 18th Infantys remerly the old Seventh Rayment. The
Fourteenth Infantry was lined up the
both sides of the read, under Col. F. W.
Baldwin, and gave the departing reament a big seud off. vening for its two weeks end

FOOD PRICES HIGHER IN 15 OF 24 CITIES

bor Department Records Small Drop Here in Month.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Retail food prices in fifteen out of twenty-four rep resentative cities in the United States showed an increase from June 1; to hely 15, the Department of Labor's bu-can of labor statistics announced to-

day.

Increases were noted as follows: Manchester. N. H., and Portland, Ma., 4 per cent.; Gridgeport and New Haven, 3 per cent.; Chicago, Denver, Pall River and Milwaukee. 2 per cent.; Atlanta, Baltimore, Columbus, Houston, Jacknouville and Salt Lake City 1 per cent.; Pittsburgh, less than five-tenths of 1 per Decreases occurred as follows: Philadelphia and Richmond, 2 per cent; Cinchman, Detroit and Kansas City, 1 per cent; Little Rock, New York, Scranton and Washington, less than five-tenths of I per cent.

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